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A Synopsis of the Genera of American Plants, according to the latest Improvements on the Linnaean System. By Obadiah Rich.

A Course of Lectures on the several Branches of Divinity ; with an account, both of the principal Authors, and of the Progress which has been made at different periods in Theological Learning. By Herbert Marsh, D. D. F.R.S. Margaret Professor of Divinity.

N. B. The third No. of this work will be published in a few days.

CUMMINGS & HILLIARD have in the press, Hubbard's History of New-England.

A Series of Questions on Latin, Greek, and English Grammar, by the author of the Latin Tutor.

A Pamphlet, entitled, The Friend of Peace ; by the author of " A Solemn Review of the Custom of War."

T. B. WAIT & SONS have just published, State Papers and Publick Documents of the United States, from the accession of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency ; exhibiting a complete view of our foreign relations since that time, (1801—15.) 5 vols. 8vo.

T. B. WAIT & SONS propose publishing,

State Papers of Washington and Adams' Administration, (1789—1801,) 3 vols. 8vo.

Works of M. T. Cicero, in English, 16 vols. 8vo. To be arranged and superintended by the Rev. Joseph M'Kean, Professor of Rhetorick and Oratory in Harvard University.

History of Greece. By William Mitford, Esq. " Tracing the Grecian History through all revolutions, till both the country and people became moulded into the Roman Empire." 8 vols. 8vo.

OBITUARY.

DEATHS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS AT HOME.

In Vermont. General Jacob Bailey, a revolutionary officer, aged 89. General John Nixon, aged 90. He commanded the first brigade of the Massachusetts line, in the war of independence, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In New-Hampshire. Hon. Simeon Olcott, aged 70, formerly a Senator of the United States.

In Massachusetts. In South-Reading, Dr. John Hay, aged 77, a respectable physician and citizen. In Dorchester, Stephen Hall, Esq. In Nantucket, Mr. Peter Hussey. At Plymouth, a young woman in love with a soldier, and being prohibited seeing him by her parents, threw herself from some rocks into the sea, and was drowned. It

was necessary to confine her lover to prevent his following her example. At South-Berwick, Hon. John Lord, aged 50, who had filled with reputation many civil employments.

In Boston, John Warren, M. D. aged 63. Dr. Warren was a younger brother of General Joseph Warren, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill; he felt like him the same generous ardour to espouse the cause of his country, when that cause was attended with danger, not with profit. He retained through the war a principal appointment in the Hospital department. He was in the year 1789 elected the first professor of anatomy and surgery on the Hersey foundation, in Harvard University; and first organized a medical school, which has been constantly increasing in usefulness and extent. He possessed great skill in surgical operations, great decision and rapidity. Perhaps no physician was ever more indefatigable, or regardless of his own repose and convenience. Though he seldom meddled with politicks, he came forward on some particular occasions, when the soundness and integrity of his character always had its influence on publick sentiment. He was a citizen pure and incorruptible. His funeral was attended by the whole body of the University, and a most respectable concourse of his fellow-citizens. A eulogy was delivered in the Stone Chapel by Dr. James Jackson, and an appropriate sermon preached the following Sunday by Professor McKean, both of which are printed.

In Connecticut. A female supposed dead, was nearly buried alive. Animation fortunately returned before the coffin was closed. Such cases seldom happen, but the horror they excite, leads every one to wish, that such severe regulations for the examination of corpses should be established, that it could never happen.

In New-York. Robert Fulton, Esq. aged 48. Mr. Fulton was born in Pennsylvania, and in the commencement of his life intended to pursue the profession of painting, which he studied under Mr. West: but not possessing the kind of talent suited to attain distinction in this pursuit, he wisely renounced it; and devoted himself to the science of civil engineering. This he pursued with great ardour, and under great advantages for many years, in France and England. In the latter country he published a very elegant work on a new mode of navigating canals with small boats, and doing without locks, by having the boats taken from one level to another, by means of inclined planes. This system never met with much encouragement, and General Andreossi, in his history of the canal of Languedoc, considers it as a retrograde movement to the infancy of the art. He introduced into Paris, in the year 1800, panoramas, for which he obtained a patent of importation, which was a lucrative enterprise, undertaken in conjunction with the late Mr. Barlow. It was curious, that though this admirable mode of representing extensive subjects had been for so many years known in England, and even in this country, it was not only unknown in France, but the artists and philosophers were perfectly incredulous about the effect; though when they saw it, they were extremely delighted, and these representations have since become very numerous. In France he first took up his scheme of submarine navigation, for the purpose of destroying ships of war. He pursued this idea pertinaciously for many years, and the only result was the production of a very curious, but nearly useless machine. The French government refused to purchase it; the English government, however, entered into the scheme. A vessel was blown up in the Downs, in presence of Mr. Pitt, Sir Sidney Smith and others; the expense of these experiments was considerable,

and they gave Mr. Fulton, besides a pension, 800 pounds sterling, for which his name was in the red book; though it was said, that he commuted this pension, for the sum of 10,000 pounds. It was partly through the friendship of Lord Stanhope, during the ministry of Lord Sidmouth, that these transactions occurred. After this he came back to his own country, convinced of the importance of this Nautilus, Catamaran or Torpedo invention; it bore these names, in the order they stand, in France, England and the United States. He did not meet with much success in this plan here. He was engaged in what may be considered a branch of it at the time of his death, which was owing in part to the great exertions he made in getting the steam frigate in readiness. The eventual success of this vessel may be doubtful, but there are many experienced men who are sanguine in the belief, that it will produce a most important epoch in the system of defence for bays and harbours, and in some degree prevent an anchoring blockade. Certainly, a ball proof battery, firing red hot 32 pound balls, with the power of advancing or receding at pleasure, independent of wind or tide, at the rate of six or seven miles an hour, is a formidable engine, and differing in many respects from any at present known. But Mr. Fulton's greatest service to his country and the world, is the improvement, which, when we consider its effects, we may style magnificent, of navigating rivers and lakes by the power of steam. In this country, where rivers and inland waters are of such immense extent, the advantages can be hardly realized in calculation. Many of the western rivers were before only of use for descent, they were never remounted. Now they are navigated against the current to their source. The *facilis descensus* was given by nature; the *revocare gradum* is owing to Mr. Fulton. He received a very large income from these boats, but all his receipts were devoted to carry his plans more widely into effect. There perhaps never existed a man with more enthusiastic ardour or more extensive views for the internal improvement of his country. The death of such a character in the midst of his career, is a severe national loss.

In Pennsylvania. W. Preston, Esq. aged 78, an active officer in the war of the revolution. General John Rhea of Trenton. Frederick Smith, Esq. aged 83, formerly Chief Justice of New Jersey. Colonel Francis Johnston, aged 66, an officer of the revolutionary war. Richard Soderstrom, Esq. at the age of 72, Consul General of Sweden. He had resided in the United States 32 years.

In Virginia. Hon. David Bard, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

In Carolina. General Arnoldas Vanderhorst.

At New Orleans. General Byrd Smith.

DEATHS OF REMARKABLE PERSONS ABROAD.

In Russia. At Zarko Zelo, the celebrated Count Armfeldt. Near Moscow, Mr. Baleschoff, aged 113. At St. Petersburg, the Princess of Tarent, eminent for her virtues and devoted loyalty to the Bourbons.

In Germany. The Landgrave of Hesse, at the age of 38. At Geneva, the Marquis of Bute. At Vienna, Baron Scull, minister of the King of Wirtemberg, suicide. The Prince de Ligne, field marshal of

the Austrian empire, at the age of 80. The Prince de Ligne was remarkable for the gayety and sprightliness of his character in very old age. He was known to all the inhabitants of Vienna, by whom he was much admired and beloved. His general character may be gathered from two volumes, extracted from the voluminous collection of his works, and published four or five years since, one of them by Madame de Stael. He had been for a long period one of the most brilliant wits and courtiers in Europe; the companion of Joseph 2d, of Catharine of Russia, and Maria Antoinette. He was a striking example of the virtues and vices of a courtier of the old school. The style of his wit, both in writing and conversation, was a close imitation of the Chevalier de Boufflers. His principality was in the Low Countries, and he suffered much by the troubles in Flanders that preceded the French revolution; since which period he had principally resided at Vienna. At Berlin, General de Lestocq, who was very distinguished in the last campaigns of the late war.

In France. M. Couchery, director of the newspapers, and one of the persons formerly banished to Cayenne. The Princess de Leon; while waiting for her carriage to go to a party, her dress caught fire, and she was burnt to death. General Count Legrand; one of the most distinguished officers of Napoleon. M. Boichat, an eminent sculptor, and member of the class of Fine Arts of the Institute. At Calais, Lady Hamilton, famous for her beauty, her accomplishments and frailty. She was originally taken from very humble life by the late Hon. Charles Grenville, and after some years he sent her to Naples with an introduction to his relative Sir William Hamilton, for a long time the British minister at that court. He married her; she then became intimate with the Queen of Naples, meddled with the political events that followed the irruption of the French. She seconded the vengeance of the Queen against the unfortunate Pignatelli and the other Neapolitan patriots, and by her influence over Lord Nelson induced him to deliver them over to execution, in violation of a solemn capitulation; an act that must for ever stain the character of that great commander. He was so completely fascinated by her, that his reputation has been most seriously injured, and in this connexion the least blame was on her side. The advantage derived from the last glorious action which terminated his life, the English nation in some degree owe to her. It was her persuasion and influence that induced him to go to the Admiralty, when they offered him the command of the fleet that gained the victory of Trafalgar. Her most unpardonable action in relation to his character, was the publication of the silly and contemptible letters, that were given to the publick last year. She pretended that it was done against her will, but there can be little doubt but she was impelled by sordid motives to this disgraceful publication. In Paris, Mademoiselle Raucour, a celebrated actress of the Theatre Francais, and a woman of respectable character, died in January, at Paris, at the age of 60. When the corpse was taken to the Church of St. Roque, to have the last ceremonies performed, they found the doors locked, and all entrance was refused. The old customs of the Catholick Church were revived, that refused christian burial to actors and actresses! The agitation became extreme, more than 20,000 people assembled; a message was sent to the Tuilleries to the King; he returned an answer that he could not interfere with the regulations of the spiritual

authorities. The tumult increased; a second deputation was sent to his majesty, and at the same time a unanimous declaration of all the performers on the theatres of Paris, that if the ceremonies were not performed, they would all of them renounce their religion and turn Lutherans. This brought from the King an order to the priesthood to perform the funeral rites over the body of Mademoiselle Raucour. The populace cried out *vive le Roi—à bas les Culottes—à bas les Calotins—au diable les Calotins!* A large number of troops were brought forward to quell the tumult, fortunately no lives were lost. One of the most barbarous, and absurd pieces of ancient superstition was here attempted to be revived; the agitation of the people extorted from the government an injunction to the priests, to practise the usual funeral rites, which however were at last imperfectly performed.

In England. Vice Admiral Sir Henry Stanhope. James Kennedy, by trade a tailor, at the age of 106. He could recollect the time when he had made a suit of clothes for *one shilling*. Joanna Southcott, a distempered fanatick, who in this enlightened age, and in that "thinking" country, found more than 100,000 followers; among whom were some clergymen, and several people of wealth and consideration. She was born in Devonshire, and her character in early life was not spotless. She changed her residence to different parts of the country, where the blasphemous extravagance and incoherent absurdity of her writings and predictions, were received with the utmost devotion and respect by her numerous votaries. The newspapers, and indeed many of the rational part of the publick, were urgent for the interference of both the ecclesiastical and civil power; and despicable as the imposture was, it had nearly caused very serious embarrassment. Fortunately those in power acted with good sense and discretion, and though they watched, did not interfere, but left the deception to perish of itself, with the miserable creature who had raised it. The extent of this delusion, in a country like England, forms the most wonderful example of the credulity and infatuation of mankind, that has happened in modern times. Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P. a man distinguished for his virtues and philanthropy.

In Ireland, by a fall from his horse, the Duke of Dorset, at the age of 21; a young nobleman of most excellent character. The Rev. Claudius Buchanan; he is well known for his exertions to diffuse christianity in India, and his knowledge of the oriental languages. At the time of his death he was engaged in superintending an edition of the scriptures in the Syriack language. At Cork, the Right Reverend Dr. Moylan, Catholick Bishop of Cork, at the advanced age of 80. Dr. Moylan enjoyed the friendship of the late Duke of Portland, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Burke, and descended to the grave, venerated by all parties and persuasions.

In Tunis. The Bey of Tunis died suddenly while holding a council.

In Constantinople. Solomon Lipman Dezember, a Jew, one of the most wealthy of his countrymen. He once supported in a time of scarcity 8,000 Jews. His immense wealth, supposed to amount to many millions of dollars, had been seized by the Turkish government.